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One year from to-day a Republican President will be inaugurated.

From present indications it is not so much hanging that is playing out as trial by jury.

The jurors in the Rooker case should be blacklisted as unfit and disqualified to sit on any future jury.

Regarding the action of Congress on seem to think that-but, really, it is of no consequence what they think.

If there is anything in the theory that a multiplicity of candidates is indicative of confidence there is no doubt that the Republicans expect to elect the next

The conduct, management and result of the Rooker trial were disgraceful to judge, lawyers and jury. The only person who comes out unscathed is the man who killed his wife.

America has had a deserved reputation for minding its own business; just nov there is a difference of opinion between Congress and certain foreign critics as to what its own business is.

The statement that at Russia's request the Turkish government has decided to expel all English and American missionaries from Asia Minor is incredible. If Russia has a secret agreement with Turkey she would not care to expose it by making so foolish and unreasonable e

Whether or not the devil is as black as he is painted, let us give him his due Nothing could have been more admirable than the action of the Spanish government in promptly apologizing and expressing regret for the mob disturbances of Sunday. It may have been a politic thing to do, but nevertheless it was handsomely and courteously done.

The statement made on the alleged au thority of a member of the Cabinet that under no circumstances would Mr. Cleve land accept a renomination would carry more weight if the Cabinet member's name were given. The anonymous authority is reported as saying that "it would be bad politics for the President to come out now and say that he did not want a renomination." Is it any better politics for a member of his political family to come out with the same announcement?

If Governor Matthews is not intellectually color blind he has a convenient way of seeing only what suits his convenience. In his reply to the Republican | the Cubans in the present struggle and memorial he says: "Fortunately, the Supreme Court, after careful and deliberate thought, has, I believe, clearly and wisely, in full recognition of the existing | loathing the vile misgovernment and the conditions, pointed the way out of the viler crueities that have prevailed in difficulty by indicating that a legal elec- Cuba. Finally, the commercial and busition may be held under the act of 1885." In the closing part of the sentence referred to the court pointed another way the difficulty by saying: "Unless the Governor should see fit to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a new apportionment law." The Governor's mental vision is so adjusted that he could see the first part of the sentence without seeing the last.

Following the suit filed in this county to test the constitutionality of the apportionment act of 1885, a second one was flied yesterday in Hamilton county attacking all the apportionment laws passed since 1851. Some of these acts have already been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but the decrees have not been entered in lower courts, while others have not yet been passed upon. The omnibus suit in Hamilton county brings them all to the test and asks the court to say if there is any apportionment act passed since 1851 sufficiently in accordance with the Constitution to justify holding an election under it; otherwise, to enjoin proceedings under any of the acts. It is doubtless true that every apportionment passed since the adoption of the Constitution has violated its provisions, but what the result will be of a judicial declaration to that effect remains to be seen.

The Financier, a New York journal devoted exclusively to financial matters, publishes a letter from a well-known banker of that city which shows how the national credit has been injured by atthe credit of our sales of \$262,000,000 was far too bold to be safe. It has been bonds within the last two years at rates | said that shortly after he became presimaring from 3% to 3% per cent." When dent of the Baltimore & Ohio he opened of the Institution for the Blind the plea

the 2 per cent. loan referred to was effectcred by Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle was not in operation simply because their bad management had not brought it into existence. The great difference between the situation at that time and at present is that then the revenues of tures, while during the last three years they have fallen more than \$150,000,000 behind, and the administration has been making up the deficit by issuing bonds, It is no wonder the public credit is being impaired.

FOREIGN CRITICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The comments of the European press concerning the action of Congress on the Cuban question show various degrees of misapprehension, not to say ignorance. A leading French journal says: "Europe one day will have to unite against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine." Another says: "We owe all our sympathy and help to Spain in defense of her rights against the covetous Americans." The German and Austrian formed a new determination to take an

These inferences are all wide of the mark. First, the Monroe doctrine, has no application whatever to the Cuban question, and no person at all well in- ing success. formed on the subject would mention it in that connection. The Cuban question does not involve the case of a European power trying to acquire or extend its possessions on this continent, or to oppress or despoil an existing American government to the detriment or menacing of the United States. To every such case as that the Monroe doctrine applies,

but this is not that case. the Cuban question. English papers United States and shows an ignorance of abuses to grow up in this line of prachistory and fact to speak of Spain de- tice, the action of the court, the lawyers, fending her rights "against the covetous Americans." The United States is the least covetous nation in the world. History shows that it has never acquired any territory except by purchase, and even that acquired at the end of a war has been paid for. If we had been a covetous or aggressive people we should have acquired Cuba long ago. We have offered more than once to buy it, but have never failed to do our full duty in suppressing filibustering expeditions intended to assist in its capture or in wresting it from Spain. No European government would have allowed a foreign government to hold undisputed possession for a hundred years of an island as near their shores as Cuba is to the United States, and much less would they have maintained strict neutrality in repeated struggles between the islanders and the home government.

> Third, it is a mistake to suppose that the United States has decided on any new policy or determined to take an active part hereafter in the world's polities. For that matter, it is as well entitled to take an active part in the world's politics as any European power is. The world is large, the Western hemisphere constitutes fully one-half of it, and if the government of the United States chooses to assert its right to take an active part in the politics of the Western world, who shall forbid? But our European critics need not worry, The United States has not decided on any new departure or change from its traditional policy of minding its own business, always reserving to itself the right to decide what is its own business.

The recognition by Congress of the

belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents is not based on the Monroe doctrine, on American covetousness, nor on a sudden determination to adopt a meddlesome policy. It is based on considerations of humanity and business. Being a free people themselves, Americans sympathize with every people struggling for liberty. They would be untrue to their practical professions and convictions if they did not sympathize with most heartily wish them success. And, being not only free, but civilized, the American people can only regard with ness relations between the United States and Cuba are such as to justify Amer icans in desiring the earliest possible ending of the war by the establishment of Cuban independence. That such a consummation would be of immense commercial advantage to the United States cannot be doubted for a moment and no European government ought need to be reminded that commercial advantage is an adequate motive for political action. The real motives for the action of Congress are plain and sufficient enough without attributing fancied ones.

A LESSON IN RAILROAD MANAGE-

No business event of recent years has caused more surprise outside of an inner circle than the passing of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad into a receivership. The first railroad built in America, it was for many years the best managed and the most successful. It reached the height of its prosperity under the presidency of John W. Garrett, who served from 1858 to 1884, and its troubles began with his death. He represented the old school of business men and railroad men, uniting energy with conservatism, enterprise with caution, and with a holy horror of incurring dangerous liabilities or getting beyond his depth. The era of watering stocks and of railroad expansion and absorption had not begun in his time, or if it had he kept out of it. There has been no more conservative or successful president in this country than John W. Garrett, as the stockholders of tempting to run the government on a de- | the Baltimore & Ohio, who regularly reficiency revenue plan. The writer in the ceived 10 per cent. dividends under his Financier points out that in 1891, during management, could testify. His death the presidency of General Harrison, the and the succession of his son, Robert government offered to the holders of Garrett, to the presidency marked the \$25,000,000 of 41/2 per cent. bonds the cash | beginning of a new era. The son was or a new coin bond bearing 2 per cent. not devoid of business talent, but he The holders accepted the new 2 per lacked the grasp, the executive ability cents., redeemable at the pleasure of the and the conservatism of the elder Gargovernment. "This," says the writer, rett. Like many another son of a suc-"was the height of our national credit, cessful father, he was incapable of propand no other government ever before erly managing or holding together the was able to negotiate a loan at such a great property his father had created. low rate. These bonds were accepted at His management was the opposite of par in October, and by Nov. 23 sold at | conservative, he engaged in some very 101. This was a triumph which shames costly enterprises, and his financiering

a bottle of champagne at a dinner party in New York that cost him several milit is now. The "endless chain" discov- lions of dollars. The wine made him talkative, and in the flush of supposed success he revealed a nearly consummated deal which in less than fortyeight hours was completely blocked by his rivals, to his great loss and the permanent injury of his road. The trouble the government exceeded its expendi- with Robert Garrett was he was a luxurious millionaire. No man who owned one hundred and forty pairs of trousers could be expected to make a successful railroad president. The financial troubles of the Baltimore & Ohio date from the presidency of the younger Garrett. The policy of expansion, stock watering and dangerous financiering begun by him has been continued ever since, going from bad to worse. Of course, the result was inevitable, as in such cases it always is. It took a long time to wreck the Baltimore & Ohio, but, given time enough, bad management and reckless financiering, the best property in the world can be wrecked. If the policy and methods of the elder Garrett had been adhered to the road would have continued to prosper and would never have gone into the hands of a receiver. Unpapers regard the Cuban resolutions as der his management there was never another added to "recent frequent evi- any watering of stock to pay dividends dences that the United States has or purchase new lines, nor was there ever any doctoring of the books to make active part hereafter in the world's pol- a show of large net earnings where none existed. The moral of it all is that in railroading, as in other business, honesty is the best policy and a wise conservatism the surest guaranty of endur-

A WRONG TO COMMUNITY.

The outcome of the Rooker trial is only one more illustration of the weakness of the American system of treating criminals. In this as in other similar cases the entire blame for the miscarriage of justice cannot be laid upon the jury, the judge or the attorneys. All are at fault and must share the public disapproval; Second, it is grossly unjust to the but had not long custom permitted and, as an inevitable result, that of the jury, would have been very different With due consideration for the rights of the taxpayers, as well 3 the accused, the Rooker trial would not have been permitted to drag on through so many weeks. With the murder acknowledged at the outset by the defense, it should not have occupied more than one week All the requirements of justice could have been served in that time. Everybody who really had any knowledge or any intelligent opinion of the mental condition of the murderer could have been heard. The hypothetical question nonsense could have ben cut very short, and the horde of witnesses who only cared for a fee or to gain a little notoriety by a pretense of knowing something important would have been dispensed with. The county, it must be remembered pays all the expenses of the prosecution and defense in this case. The fact did not lessen the obligation to do full justice to the defendant, but it did impose upon the court a special duty to the taxpayers-that of seeing that the expenses were not made unnecessarily heavy.

Whether or not a lawyer has a right to befog and bewilder a jury with a mass of confusing testimony and hours of sophistical argument for the purpose of clearing an admitted rascal from just punishment is a question of ethics which seems no longer to be considered by the legal profession. The general public, however, which is not trained in casuistry, is convinced, when such tactics suc ceed, that a wrong has been done to the community. A repetition of such wrongs leads to a contempt for the law, and in extreme cases, to taking the administration of it into unauthorized hands No one is so quick to deprecate a disregard for law as a lawyer, yet it is his profession which is largely responsible

The turning loose of this brutal murderer on the gauzy plea of insanity is travesty upon justice, but the event matters less of itself than do its ultimate bearings. Rooker may not see fit to risk his neck again by a manifestation of "insanity." but other drunken, jealous brutes will feel less restraint because of his immunity. Crime in this city may take encouragement from his escape.

The manifest propriety and intrinsic ment of a new university in this city are shown by the fact that it has the unanimous and hearty approval of all who are interested in the progress of the city. Most new undertakings antagonize some established interest or excite opposition in some quarter, but this one draws support from all directions. It might have been supposed that a proposition to unite and consolidate under one management different educational institutions already established and prospering would have developed latent jealousies and unexpected opposition, but in this case it has had precisely an opposite effect. Fortunately, the movement has fallen into good hands, and every well-wisher of the city will hope it may be carried forward to complete

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

After All. Weary Watkins-Good cold water is the best drink, after all. Dismal Dawson-After all the booze is

Fair Warning. "Yo' crap-shootin', gin-swillin' niggahs,' said the Reverend Mr. Darke, "dat is havin sich a redhot time, is p'intedly gwine to hab de same kine of a etarnity, less'n yo'

Even After Death. "Those desiccated meats ready for the army?" asked the purveyor to the King

mends yo' ways mighty sudden!"

"All but that prize fighter. I just can't get him to dry up at all," was the reply

The Able Senator.

"Now, in regard to silver, Senator-"

The great man looked at the interviewer in a pained manner. "I really have not had time to look the question up. Are you not aware, sir, that my whole time is devoted to studying the

international aspects of the split in the

Salvation Army?" Governor Matthews's bucolic instincts got the better of him when he decided to leave the public ground near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to be used by that institution as a cow pasture instead of permitting it to be improved for park purposes. A park is badly needed in that end of the city and the fifteen acres of State ground could be made an attractive spot with comparatively little expense. When it was first proposed to give the city the use of the square north

was made that it was needed as a cow pasture, but the argument was not sustained. So far as the public is aware the blind children have suffered no serious inconvenience through being deprived of the milk of State cows, and the deaf and dumb would doubtless be as well satisfied with lacteal fluid procured outside the establish-

may not remember, is the new name for Mississippi street, will be a patchwork thoroughfare if the residents have their various ways. North of Washington it is asphalted; below, according to the latest decision of the Board of Works, based on petitions, it is to be paved with asphalt to Kentucky avenue and with brick south of the avenue to South street. Below that what goes down will depend on circum-

The dispatch announcing the coming marriage of Miss Williams, who sat for the Goddess of Liberty on the silver dollar, omitted to mention the name of the happy man or any particulars concerning him. However, when it is a case of a goddess and a mere man, a Philadelphian at that, the latter naturally falls into the background.

Indianapolis fondly supposed that it had got its neck from under the hoof of the cow when its celebrated cow ordinance was passed a few years ago, but it reckoned without the farmer Governor of the State. Farmer Matthews would rather see a cow pasture any day than the finest park in

The stretch of lawn around the Statehouse must look like a waste of good cow pasture to Governor Matthews.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. If this country strike at Spain upon the

When the Spanish dons make up their minds to wipe up the earth with Uncle Sam they will not be compelled to run a

foot race in order to get within reach .- Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Wholly apart from the right of our govligerency, there is the practical consideration for Spain that she will lose the island in a trice if she goes to war with us.-New

We have no right to say to Spain: Put down this rebellion if you can and will, but doing so respect belligerent rights the same as the United States did from the first in putting down the Southern rebellion. -Chicago Inter Ocean. Once again let it be said, and with em-

phasis, that we have not the least desire either to pick a quarrel or to fight, but at the same time we will not permit our flag to be dragged in the mud, or our legations and consulates to be attacked in any other nation, be it big or little.-Cincinnati Trib-The resolutions lead to intervention, and ntervention means war. The feeling of the

Spanish nation, as exhibited during the last

forty-eight hours, leaves no room for doubt

on that point. Whatever steps are taken should be with a full understanding of that fact, and with a view to it .- Pittsburg Dis-The United States has nothing to gain from irritating needlessly a hot-headed and decaying third-rate power-one of the deadest of dead Latin countries. The action of this Nation should be firm, but courteous, and sufficiently deliberate to demonstrate to

the world the sincerity of our motives. -Chicago Record. We believe firmly in the right of an oppressed people to make war for release And so the Senate expresss only the universal thought of the American people when it asks the President to use our good offices for the independence of Cuba and incidental-ly recognizes the right of the Cubans to

war for themselves .- New York Congress must go on and complete its work. whole duty. The apprehensions of war should not deter either the legislative or the executive departments from doing what is just, humane and right under the circumstances. The Weyler butcheries in Cuba must be stopped.—Pittsburg Commercial-Ga-

The American people do not want war with Spain. They do want an end of the era of blood, destruction and anarchy in Cuba, The voice of the Congress of the United States is potent, but not yet conclusive. President Cleveland may be relied upon for discretion as well as for firmness. If, ome rule for Cuba. Congress and the American people will be content to leave the question in his hands. Mere granting of belligerent rights would be more likely to hurt us than to help Cuba.—Chicago

DOGS AND CATS.

Detroit Has a Show of the Former, with 500 on Exhibition. DETROIT, Mich., March 3 .- Some of the best prize winners at New York's recent dog show are among the 500 dogs on exhibition at the annual show of the City of the Straits Kennel Club, which opened in merit of the movement for the establish- the Auditorium to-day. The entry list is the best the Detroit club has ever had, for size, variety and rarity. A summary of the entries shows the greatest number in the English setter class, 55, with cockerel spaniels second, 54; St. Bernards third, 43; collies fourth, 34, and pointers fifth, 33. The other classes are well filled, as a rule, many which had scarcely an entry last year showing up well. George Gould's celebrated pointers, Colonel Hilton's bulldogs and J. Pierpont Morgan's collies are among the aristocratic dogs, which were viewed with interest this evening by a large crowd, including many leading society people. The dog circus given daily in connection with the bench show is interesting and amusing. Judging began to-day. A notable victory was won by Eiboracum, a St. Bernard, fron the Belle Isle (Detroit) kennels, who received first award over American Caesar, the \$10,000 beauty owned by Arthur Froemb ling, of Chicago, Artilla, of the Belle Isle tennels, also took first in the open bitches division of St. Bernards. Of the challenge t. Bernards, Alta, owned by Dudley Waters, of Grand Rapids, took first award. Among the mastiffs Prince Cola and Minnie Beaufort, both owned by Dr. Young-husband, of Detroit, took first awards in their respective classes.

Tabbies at New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.-Less than two hundred cats were on exhibition to-day a the opening of the second annual cat show it Madison-square Garden. These highly-prized creatures occupied a room in cages ranged on six long rows of tables, which flank a little stage, on which troops of trick cats will be put through their performances several times each day during the continuance of the show. The prizes amount in all to \$1,500. The show ng Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Fred Gebhard, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Prescot Mrs. John Lowery, Mrs. Ran olph, Mrs. C. Albert Evans, Mrs. F. K Sturgis, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Stanford White Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding.

A Chicago Savings Bank Fails. CHICAGO, March 3.-The Central Trust and Savings Bank, at 119 LaSalle street, failed to-day. The Chicago Title and Trust intel asignee, and before he close of banking hours had possession of all the assets. The highest figure put on the liabilities by the officials of the bank is \$125,600, and it is said \$30,000 of this will . The assets are said to be \$350. 000 or \$400,000, taking into consideration the

itors will be paid in full. Beginning of a Tobacco War. CHICAGO, March 3.—An opening gun, expected to precipitate war in the tobacco trade has been fired by one of the leading anti trust concerns. Every tobacco joi of a cut of 3 cents a pound in the price of one of the many brands of plug tobacco. The cu was made in such a way that it is plain!

HOUSE LIKELY TO FIX SALARIES OF MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS.

Measure That Will Give Mr. Hawkins \$4,500 a Year, Mr. Burke \$5,000 and Court Clerks \$75 a Month.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED

NO AMENDMENTS OF IMPORTANCE MADE BY THE SENATE.

feasure Also Adopted by the Senators That Will Free Mails from Bulky Packages Franked by Uncle Sam.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 3.-There is ever indication that the House will to-morrow adopt as a part of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill the Updegraff amendment abolishing the present fee system in the Department of Justice and fixing salaries for the federal marshals and attorneys. Under the bill the United The original of the Goddess of Liberty on States district attorney for Indiana will the silver dollar is to marry. Sixteen to one receive a salary of \$5,000 and the marshal that she looks upon her future husband as \$4,500, while the clerks of the courts are cut down to \$75 a month. The House spent the entire day in debating the amendment. Mr. Updegraff made the principal argument in its support. The expenses of the federal courts, he said had doubled since 1888, and under the present system were capable of indefinite expansion. Over 40 per cent. of the pretense of freeing Cuba it will inflict a failed last year. A saving of at least \$500,festering wound upon itself.—Chicago Chron-000, he thought, would result during the first year by the pending amendment. Frivolous and vexatious suits would be discontinued. He had received a telegram to-day protesting against the measure, by saying that if the marshals and attorneys were ernment to judge for itself of Cuban bel- ruined unless they were salaried also. If the United States clerks were to be ruined because they received only what was legitimately due them in fees from cases legiti-mately brought, then he would be glad to see them ruined. The amendment, he explained, also provided for the appointment of United States commissioners by distric judges, and the Attorney-general to hol office for a term of four years, and fixed the fees to be received by them considerably below the present scale. The ju committee would have been glad, he said, to have placed the commion salaries, but they had thought it unwise to invite the resentment of too many enemies. This amendment would not cure

> While the debate was in progress Mr Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs com mittee, offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Senate to return the Cuban resolution passed yesterday. The mistake in transmitting them yesterday made this action necessary to correct the journals of the two houses.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill and

Other Measures Passed. WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Senate gave most of the day to the agricultural appropriation bill and passed that measure carrying \$3,262,000 without material amendment. Another bill, passed during the day, changes the limitations of fourth-class mail matter so as to free the postal service from bulky articles heretofore sent free by the government departments. Mr. Wolcott, in urging the bill, said roller top desks and electric motors were among the articles sent as mail by the departments. Late in the day word came from the House that the error concerning the Cuban resolutions had been corrected. In its corrected form, the House resolution is an amendment to that passed by the Senate. As thus reported back the subject was referred to the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Sherman stating that the committee would consider the question at the meeting to-morrow. Only eleven Senators heard the chaplain's ppening prayer. Mr. Thurston reporte from the select committee on internation: expositions a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute the medals awarded by the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Thurston explained its pre risions briefly, saying that the purpose of the bill was to appropriate sufficient money (\$15,000) to permit these awards to be made There was no objection, and the resolution was agreed to. The conference report on the army at propriation bill was agreed to. Mr. Allen asked immediate cons

of a resolution declaring that all United States bonds are redeemable in both gold and silver, but objection was made, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Chandler, of the committee on privieges and elections, presented the majority report of that committee providing for an nvestigation of the Alabama elections by a select committee. Mr. Gray, of the same ommittee, gave notice of a m The Senate agreed to the House amen ment to the joint resolution providing for the dredging of Mobile harbor. reconsider the bill passed by the Senate yesterday providing for additional enlist-

ments in the navy in case of emergency. Mr. Sherman called attention to a discrepancy in the journals of the two houses as to the action of the House on the Cuban lutions adopted by that body. He said hat the House resolutions had been reported as a substitute for the Senate resolutions, but they had, through its House clerk, been reported to the Senate as independ resolutions. He asked to have the Senate journal corrected to correspond with the ection of the House The request led to an exchange of views

Sherman, calling attention to the record of

Mr. Lodge supported the req

he House proceedings to show the intention of that body. Messrs. Platt. Chandler. Gorman and others took the position that he discrepancy was due to the action of the clerk of the House; that the mistake was made by the House, and should be corrected formally either by the House or its clerk. They called attention to the fact hat the resolutions had been reported to the Senate as an independent House measure, and claimed that, so far as the Senate officially informed through the House officials, the resolutions have that position. The incident was temporarily closed by a equest from Mr. Sherman to lay the matter aside until the House should officially advise the Senate of its action. On motion of Mr. Cullom the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up and the nents made by the Senate committee on appropriations were read. The amend ments were all agreed to without discussion or change until the appropriations for the animal industry bureau was reached. This was so changed as to provide for a chief and also an assistant chief of the inspection division. The two offices had been consoli dated into one. Mr. Bate moved to strike out of the committee amendment that clause ossible, a change in the methods of supolying tobacco to foreign countries and addressed the Senate in support of the motion, saying that under the present system he supply to foreign countries is controlled by a syndicate. The motion was agreed to. At 4 o'clock the agricultural bill was laid aside temporarily in order to receive a notice from the House of Representatives as to the agreement of that body to the Senate Cuban resolutions with amendments and requesting that the previous report of the adoption of an independent House resolution returned to the House for correction. a return of the first resolution was agreed to and the Senate resolution as amended the House was referred to the committee on foreign relations. This straight-ened out the tangle and left the subject as was originally intended, with the Senate solutions amended by the House substivalue of the building in which the bank is located, and it is said that all the depos-A special order was given to the govern-

ment Printing Office to have the amended resolutions ready by 10 a. m. to-morrow in order, as Mr. Sherman explained, that the committee on foreign relations might ediately available \$4,500 for irriga-

tion purposes to be expended by the geologial survey. As thus an r, Ohio, were agree o. The bill was passed wi

f large, bulky packages was passed. At o'clock the Senate held a brief executive ession and then adjoruned until to-morrow.

PENSION DECISIONS. Rulings by Assistant Secretary Rey-

nolds and Commissioner Lochren. WASHINGTON, March 3.-A number of new rulings in pension cases are made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds in recent opinions. In disposing of a case of alleged disloyalty of a Tennesseean, the Assistant Secretary holds that involuntary service by a conscript does not bring a cialmant for pension within the provisions of Section 4715 of the Revised Statutes. An honorable discharge from all service contracted to be performed during the war of the rebellion is held to be prerequisite to pension under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, and the appellant's desertion from the United States service in 1883 and failure to receive an honorable discharge bars his right to pension under that act This, though rejecting the claim because of desertion, reverses the action of the Pension Bureau, which dropped the claimants from the rolls "on the ground of distoyalty, he having previously served in the Confederate

naval home in Philadelphia is red by the department to be a nava spital within the meaning of Section 401 of the Revised Statutes, and pensions du to its inmates, accordingly must be paid to the Secretary of the Navy. It is held that there is just cause for complaint by the sailors there of discrimination by act of Congress in favor of the soldier inmates but the appeal for relief 's directed to Congress instead of the departmen A claimant in the Eighth Missouri In fantry, who was shot by a civilian in con-sequence of remarks made by him relative to a quarrel then in progress between the egiment, is decided to have not been in the ne of duty.

formed Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood that he coneal from the action of the Pension Office in requiring her to refund \$25 in a certain claim has been allowed and the will be returned to her. had paid back the \$25 and then took th appeal. It was for the retaining of this asserted to have been illegally paid to her, that the report was circulated that she would be disbarred from practice before actions brought by the fee officials had the Pension Office, but the action of the ner shows that there was nothing of an illegal character about the transac-

The Pere Marquette Statue. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Although much pressure is being brought to bear on members of Congress to induce them to have the Wisconsin statue of Pere Marquette taken from Statuary Hall it is unlikely that any action of the sort will be taken. Mr. Linton, of Michigan, the member who introduced resolutions for the removal of the statue, is not disposed to push his project at present. He said to-day that he believed the members of the Legislature of Wisconsin would conclude that the statue was out of place and at its next session pass an act to withdraw it and possibly

tute another statue in its place. He also said he was certain that the agitation of fulfillment of the plans for ceremo and speech making. A petition was received o-day by the Senators and members from Maine, signed by the State officers of the all the evils in the federal judicial system A. P. A., protesting in warm terms against the acceptance of the statue and asking out it would be a big step in the right hem to make an effort to have it removed. similar protests are being received by other

Pickler's Pension Bill. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-Representative Pickler, chairman of the invalid pensions committee, said to-day: "It is my understanding that I will be recognized by Speaker Reed to call up my pension bill as soon as the House has disposed of the postoffice appropriation bill, which is the next appropriation bill to be taken up. Mr. Reed has not given me his absolute promise, but I have every reason to infer that he will give ne that time. In that event, I hope to have he bill through the House by the middle the present month. The statement that Pre ident Cleveland will veto the bill I believe to be unfounded. The principal feature of he bill is the provision making a pension vested right, and there are other provision ulating the present bureau methods of ill contains anything so objectionable to Mi leveland that he would veto it." If M leveland does veto the bill, contrary to Mr Pickler's expectations, the bill can easily b passed over his veto.

Patents Granted Indianians. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 3.-Patents have been awarded the following residents of Indiana: George H. Arthur, Terre Haute, assignor of one-half to W. J. Evans, Brazil, coupler for pianos; Granville Bartlett, Rushville, clothes rack; Wesley C. Crawford, Metamora, lifting jack; Theodore Haberkorn and J. A. Haley, Fort Wayne, valve mechanism for steam engines: William J Jacobs, Bargersville, device for attaching stay wires to wire fences: Andrew Kreiger. Indianapolis, detachable saw tooth and inserted saw tooth, two patents; Emil Rever, South Bend, poison bottle indicator; Frederick J. Smith, Muncie, hobby horse; Harry . Steel and R. Goldsberry, Dayton, marker for planters; Elmer E. Towle, Richmond assignor to Hoosier Drill Company of Indi ana, corn planter.

Morton Will Not Pack Seeds. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Secretary Morton said to-day that in no event will the government be put to the expense of hiring unskilled labor to pack seeds when the latter can be bought already put up by skilled labor at a much less price. A number of Senators and members of Congress have been making requests for positions in "The seed room has not been re-established up to date for the reason that no seeds have been purchased for distribution during the current fiscal year. The law may be amended so as to compel the pro cuous and gratutious distribution of seed by the government during the next fiscal year. If it is so amended, proposals to furnish seed already put up in packets and abeled will be advertised for

Loving Cup for the Indiana. WASHINGTON, March 3.-There has been received at the Navy Department, from Lafayette, Ind., a beautiful solid silver loving cup for the United States battle ship Indiana. The cup is inscribed as follows: "Presented to the United States Ship Indiana by the General De Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-tion, Lafayette, Ind." Capt. Robley D. Evans, commanding the battle ship, was at the Navy Department when the cup came to hand, and was much pleased with the ladies' tribute. He left his ship yesterday at Newport News and came to Washington by order of Secretary Herbert, to consul with the naval officials respecting the changes in the vessel recommended the inspection board last week.

Senator Gorman's Reasons. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Senator Gorman's notice given in the Senate to-day of his intention to move to reconsider the till passed yesterday authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist ten thousand additional men has created some comment and it is understood that it will be antagonized by the committee on naval affairs. Senator German said, when asked as to his purpose, that he thought the Senate ought to have more time for its consideration than was given when the bill was before it, and that he expected, if he succeeded in securing reconsideration, to move an amendment limiting the time in which the Secretary can exercise the authority

Withdrawals of Gold. WASHINGTON, March 3.-The treasury to-day lost \$43,500 in gold coin and \$48,200 in bars, leaving the true amount of the reserve \$124,397,292. The records of the Treasury Department show the withdrawals of gold from the subtreasury at New York from Jan, 6 to date to have been \$36,681,528. of which only \$9,924,133 was for export, the remaining \$26,757,395 being largely used in the payment of bonds. The deposits of gold on account of bond purchases to date aggregate \$96,773,182. Of this amount \$86,905,100 s principal, \$9,666,140 premium and \$111.941

The Proposed Indiana Canal. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Senator Turple introduced a joint resolution to-day providing for the appointment of a commission inder the direction of the Secretary of War to make a prekminary survey for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Wabasa He said, in presenting the resoluage of a foreign war, a line for the traus- four hundred defendants

portation of munition of war which would be safe from outside attack.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, March 3.-The President to-day nominated Charles E. Walls to be marshal of the United States for the district of Virginia. The House judiciary committee to-day voted to report a bill making it unlawful or the United States Court officers or other United States officers to purchase directly or indirectly witness fees or any claims

A SWINDLER'S FLIGHT

against the government. The penalty fixed

is removal from office and a fine of from

JOHN COWAN LEAVES PITTSBURG WITH ILL-GOTTEN GAINS.

He Is Said to Have Victimized Many People and Carried Away Between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

PITTSBURG, March 3 .- One of the most stupendous swindling operations that has occurred in this city within recent years has been brought to light by the disappearance of John Cowan, of the lumber firm of W. G. Cowan & Sons, who left Pittsburg last Saturday morning and whose whereabouts is unknown. The amount of his delafcations, it is said, will aggregate between \$100,000 and \$150,000, the most of which is supposed to have been carried away with him. The victims include lumbermen in every section of the country. salesmen and employes in his office and his stepmother, the widow of his father, whom he has left financially ruined, her little fortune of about \$15,000 and property valued at \$20,000 being swept away. The largest creditors are L. A. White, a lumber manufacturer of Corry, who places his loss at almost \$20,000, and William Ahlers, of the Ahlers' Lumber Company, of Allegheny, whose loss will be about \$18,000. Other large creditors who say they have no nope of realizing anything on their claims are M D. Rowland, of Corappolis, \$10,000; Samuel Crawford, of Pigeon, Forest county, \$2,500; Daniel Holwick, of Brookville, \$7,600; D. Wheeler, of Reynoldsville, \$6,000, and Mrs. John Duncan, stepmother of Mrs. W. G. Cowan, \$6,000. There are about 240 others who are out sums ranging from \$40 to \$4,-000. Cowan is twenty-eight years old and has been married about a year. All the money he left his wife was \$14.

W. G. Cowan, the father of the missing man, died about six months ago, since which time all of the crookedness charged has been accomplished. At the time of the elder Cowan's death the business was earning about \$10,000 a year. Creditors say the oung man has been enabled to accomp his ends by trading on his father's good name. One of the means used by Cowan is cited by L. A. White, of Corry, Pa., who says the manner in which he in was by giving Cowan accommodation papers for various amounts. These notes he would raise to two, three of four times the cash in his own pocket. On the night of his father's death young Cowan told his stepmother that unless she would sign articles of copartnership with him, placing the management of the business in his hands entirely, the firm would go to the wall. She did as requested and is now

mpoverished. A number of suits have been entered against M. D. Rowland, of Coraopolis, to recover on notes which passed through Cowan's hands indorsed by Rowland, Ahlers & Co., have been compelled to ask of their creditors an extension and many other troubles of like nature are expected

HER PURPOSE WAS BLACKMAIL Miss Overman Tells Why She Changed

the Letters About Dr. Brown. SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 .- The win-Congregational Church was crowded. Dr.

try weather did not keep curious people away from the Brown trial to-day, and the Brown was ill and sent word that he could not be present. Miss Overman was present and she was questioned for cross-examination. She was handed copies of the famous blackmailing letters which she wrote to Mrs. Tunnel, and pointed out wherein they differed from the originals. She said the original letters had been destroyed after they had been stolen from Mrs. Tunnel Miss Overman said all the parts of the letters which had reference to Dr. Brown or that was damaging to him had been put in by her for the purpose of blackmail, but that otherwise she had stuck closely to the original text in forging the letters. It was ointed out to her that other parts of the letters were in a style leading up to the references to Brown, and she said that in some cases the the spirit of the letters h been changed by her.

At the evening session the cross-examination of Miss Overman continued. She was questioned closely, but stuck to her story, and the questioners were unable to confuse her. It was announced at the council that Dr. Brown is seriously ill. His physician say he is threatened with paralysis, besides suffering from loss of memory and severe pains in the head. Dr. Brown, however, sent word that he would try to attend to-morrow night. The council decided to exclude the public, and hereafter only reporters, the principals, their friends and the witnesses will be admitted.

LOST HER CASE.

Margaret Kittson, a Half-Blood Indian, Benten in the Courts.

ST. PAUL, March 3 .- Margaret Kittson, as she calls herself, the old half-blood Indian woman of the Menominee tribe, has lost her case against the estate of Norman W. Kittson. Judge Egan filed a decision and memorandum to that effect this afternoon in the District Court. He affirms the decision of the Probate Court of Ramsey county, which decided that the claim Margaret to be a widow of Norman W Kittson could not be allowed. The case involved sensations that were read throughout the country. Margaret Kittson, Margaret Robinson, is now seventy-five years old and lives on the reservation at Wis. She claims that she was Keshana. regularly married to Mr. Kittson by Catholic priest and that her marriage was known to the people of her tribe. In prose-cuting her claim in the courts, much of the ancient history of the early settlers, with the Indians' chronicles, were brought to the attention of the court. So long as this has been pending it has been impossi entirely to close up the Kittson estate. ued at four or five million dollars, and this decision will allow the trust company in charge to complete its work of partition.

DIED IN POVERTY.

Miss Annie Goffinet, Once Wealthy and in Society.

KANSAS CITY, March 3 .- Mrs. Annle Goffinet, once a wealthy and well-known society woman of Detroit, Mich., is dead here in her nicely furnished quarters on Locust street, practically penniless, and almost without a friend. Mrs. Goffinet came here from Detroit three years ago, where she had lived until her husband died about ten years ago. She lost the bulk of her fortune in some bad investments and remainder, it is said, was taken away from her by a man once associated with her husband in business. She decided to pass her life in obscurity and secured emp ment as a cook. Two months ago she was taken ill, dying on Sunday night last. Mrs. Goffinet's identity was not revealed until to-day, when her landiady, the only person to whom the unfortunate woman had confided her troubles, told the above story of her life. She is said to have a son somewhere in the East, but had not heard from him for some time. Mrs. Goffinet was sixty-four years old and was highly educated.

Suits Involving \$4,000,000. ST. PAUL, March 3.-United States District Attorney E. C. Stringer has brought about a lozed saits within the last few days in one of the largest litigations which has ever been carried on in the Northwest. About one thousand defendants, all residing in this State, and about two hundred thousand acres f the most valuable land in Minnesota are involved. The lands are valued at \$4,000,000, and include the entire town of Litenfield. The defendants most concerned are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and Chicago Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee St. Paul railroad companies. The actions are based on the certification, which, it is claimed, was erroneously made on lands involved by a ministerial department of the United States to the State of Minnesota, and by its officers to the roads. United States Marshal O'Connor says that he may establish a branch office in Litchfield, where there are